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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN GENETICS

September, 1962, Vol. 14, No. 3

The Frequency of Spina Bifida Occulta and Rib Anomalies in the Parents of Children with Spina Bifida Aperta and Meningocele by J. R. MILLER, F. C. FRASER and D. W. MACEWAN.

In this Canadian study, the frequency of vertebral and rib anomalies detected radiographically was no higher in the parents of children with meningocele than in a control group. The authors give no family details; one would like to know for example whether there were sibships with more than one affected child and, if so, did the parental findings differ in such families from those in which a single child only was affected?

Essential Pentosuria by AVEDIS K. KHACHADURIAN.

Twelve new cases of pentosuria in three highly inbred Lebanese, Arab families are described. Recessive inheritance is confirmed, with a preponderance of affected males. In one sibship pentosuria and retinitis pigmentosa are inherited independently.

L-xylulosemia in a Lebanese Family by W. M. POLITZER and H. FLEISCHMANN.

Ten cases of pentosuria were found in three generations of a Lebanese family living in Johannesburg. Here, there was no preponderance of affected males and the authors favour the hypothesis of a dominant gene with variable penetrance. They draw attention to two special features in this kinship: 1, it was impossible to detect the excretion of the sugar in three children during infancy although tests were positive in later childhood; 2, affected members showed marked fluctuation in excretion of L-xylulose, so that some intermittent excretors may have been missed.

The Dynamics of Racial Intermixture by D. F. ROBERTS and R. W. HIORNS.

The equations and procedures set out in this paper relate to the exchange of genes between two or more populations resulting from occasional intermarriage.

Analysis of Trihybrid Populations by F. OTTENSOOSER.

Biracial mixture can be analysed by comparing the difference in gene frequencies between the two parent populations with the difference between one of them and the mixed one. Here the method is extended to populations drawn from three basic races such as the White-Negro-Indian mixture found in cities and states of Northern Brazil.

The Self Marker Concept as Applied to the Rh Blood Group System by K. MAYEDA.

The theory explored is that Rh negative mothers may fail to produce antibodies to the D antigen carried by their children because they already have an induced tolerance to it, having been exposed to Rh positive erythrocytes from their own mothers during intra-uterine life. 210 Rh negative mothers, each of whom had had at least three Rh positive children and who might therefore be expected to have become sensitized, were classified as "tolerant" (non-sensitized) or "intolerant" (sensitized), and the ABO and Rh groups of their mothers were determined. It was found that there was no tendency for "tolerant" daughters to be the offspring of Rh positive mothers. Further, to eliminate the protective effect of ABO incompatible matings, of the original 210 Rh negative mothers, 97 with ABO compatible matings were considered separately. In this subgroup there was still no relationship between the mothers' ability to form Rh antibody and the maternal grandmothers' Rh type.

Blood Grouping in Three Families with Kartagener's Syndrome by C. D. COOK, F. GELLER, G. B. HUTCHISON, P. GERALD and F. H. ALLEN, JR.

Data for ten blood group systems are given. Linkage tests are generally inconclusive; there is no support for Knox's suggestion of possible linkage with the Rh system.

Inheritance of an Erythrocyte Acetylesterase Variant in Man by R. E. TASHIAN and M. W. SHAW.

Following the discovery of a distinct esterase variant in the red cell lysates from both members of an identical twin pair, the enzyme was studied in fourteen other members of their family, six of whom showed the same atypical migration pattern. The altered allele was transmitted as an autosomal dominant, without sex influence, and was not apparently associated with any specific pathology.

Atypical Duffy Inheritance in Three Caucasian Families: A Possible Relationship to Mongolism by B. CHOWN, M. LEWIS and H. KAITA.

In each of twenty-two white families studied there was at least one mongol child. Very thorough blood typing showed atypical inheritance in the Duffy system in three of the families. Chance concentration of the rare entity "Fy" could be an explanation but other possibilities and the association with mongolism are discussed. In one of the three families there was an ABO anomaly also, a mother's A antigen being expressed as A₁ in her children although she herself was A₂B.

HELEN BLYTH

ANNALS OF HUMAN GENETICS.*November, 1962. Vol. 26, Part 2***On the Sampling Distribution of the Studentized Penrose Measure of Distance** by N. A. RAHMAN.

This paper undertakes a mathematical investigation into the Penrose measure of distance between two *p*-variate populations. The discussion is illustrated by applications to real data. The general conclusion is that for extreme departures from the null hypothesis the Penrose distance can differ widely from the computationally more difficult Mahalanobis distance, but for small departures the agreement is remarkably close.

Genetical Linkage between the Loci for Glucose-6-phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency and Colour-blindness in American Negroes by IAN H. PORTER JANE SCHULZE and VICTOR A. MCKUSICK.

A new study has been made of the previously suggested X-linkage of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PD) deficiency. The recombination fraction between this locus and that for colour-blindness was calculated, distinguishing between the deutan and protan types, in a large number of American Negro families.

The maximum-likelihood estimate of the recombination fraction between deutan colour-blindness and G-6-PD was about 0.05 with 90 per cent confidence limits of 0.01 and 0.18; the corresponding figures for the protan locus were an estimate of 0.00 with a 90 per cent confidence band extending to 0.26. The data were inadequate to test whether the deutan and protan types are allelic or controlled by separate close loci.

The Metabolism of Methyl Thiouracil and Thiopentone in Tasters and Non-tasters of P.T.C. by D. A. PRICE EVANS, F. D. KITCHIN and J. E. RIDING.

Volunteer subjects were given appropriately chosen oral doses of methyl thiouracil, and the percentage of dose excreted over the next four hours was measured. No bimodality was indicated in the distribution of the percentages. No correlation was observed between P.T.C. taste threshold titre and percentage of methyl thiouracil recovered.

Plasma thiopentone concentrations, following intravenous injection, were also measured on another series of subjects.

No differences in concentrations, or fall in concentrations, were found in P.T.C. tasters as compared with non-tasters.

In the discussion of these results it is suggested that there is no evidence of a whole-body metabolic polymorphism of methyl thiouracil to correspond to the P.T.C. threshold. And the lack of differences between P.T.C. tasters and non-tasters in the thiopentone study suggests that if the biochemical mechanism responsible for taste-testing polymorphism is generalized throughout the body, it is of minor metabolic significance, or that the mechanism exists in only a small part of the body.

Galactose-1-phosphate Uridyl Transferase Activity in Haemolysate Mixtures by W. R. BERGREN and G. N. DONNELL.

Following a comment by Schwartz *et al.* (1961) in the same journal on the need for more experimentation, the authors find no evidence in support of major co-factor or inhibitor involvement in galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase activity in haemolysate mixtures, although minor effects are not ruled out.

Correlations between Ridge-counts on all Digits of the Parsis of India by JAMSHED D. MAVALWALA.

Data are presented on the correlations between dermal ridge-counts on all digits of samples of 200 males and 200 females from an Indian Parsi community. Similar results to those previously obtained by Holt (1959) for a British sample are obtained, e.g. homologous fingers show high correlations, and values fall as the distance between digits increases.

Human Chromosome Uncoiling and Dissociation by JOHN H. BROOKE, DONALD P. JENKINS, RUSSELL K. LAWSON and EDWIN E. OSGOOD.

If human chromosomes are treated with certain solutions of low ionic content, changes occur such as an uncoiling of the primary coils. When metaphase cells are allowed to rupture by air drying without fixation, the uncoiled chromosomes will dissociate into their longitudinal subunits.

Direct Assessment of the Effect of Age on P.T.C. Sensitivity by H. KALMUS and W. R. TROTTER.

This paper investigates the decline of P.T.C. sensitivity with age. A significant regression is obtained corresponding to a mean annual increase in threshold concentration of about 3 per cent. The change is probably more rapid in women than in men, but age, thyroid condition and taster status do not affect its rate.

Familial Transmission of a Translocation between two Chromosomes of the 13-15 Group (Denver classification) by S. WALKER and R. HARRIS.

The transmission of a translocation between two chromosomes of the 13-15 group has been traced in a certain family through at least three generations. All balanced translocation carriers are normal, and their offspring show a close approximation to a 1 : 1 ratio of carriers to normals. There is no evidence of trisomy in the family, and no evidence of at any rate close linkage between the translocation and ABO, Rhesus, MNS, P or Duffy blood-group loci.

Structural Heterozygosis in Man: Analysis of two Families by J. H. EDWARDS, M. FRACCARO, PAMELA DAVIES and R. B. YOUNG. With a Note on **Dermal Ridge Configurations** by L. S. PENROSE and SARAH B. HOLT.

In one family, in which the father is presumed to have an autosomal reciprocal translocation, prob-

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ably between chromosomes 9 and 4, both children are grossly abnormal. In another family in which the father is thought to have a similar translocation involving chromosomes 1 and 6, one of three children is abnormal. It is thought that the abnormalities are examples of duplication deficiencies. The individuals with abnormal karyotypes exhibited unusual dermal ridge patterns, in addition to various gross abnormalities.

NORMAN T. J. BAILEY

EUGENICS QUARTERLY

June 1962, Vol. 9, No. 2.

Relations among Inter-Religious Marriages, Migratory Marriages and Civil Weddings in Iowa by LOREN E. CHANCELLOR and LEE G. BURCHINAL.

In addition, some relationships between ages of brides and status levels of grooms with migratory marriages and civil weddings were examined. The term "Church-Protestants" is used to define those who described themselves as having a "specific denominational affiliation." Three categories are examined: 1, endogamous Catholic or Church-Protestant marriages; 2, marriages of Church-Protestants and Catholics; and 3, marriages of Catholics or Church-Protestants with persons who indicated that they were Protestants but failed to provide any specific denomination, or with persons who indicated no religious affiliation.

Intelligence and Family Size: A Paradox Resolved by J. V. HIGGINS, ELIZABETH W. REED and S. C. REED

This paper provides an interesting solution to the paradox of the general level of intelligence of a population failing to decline "in accord with the large negative correlation (-0.30) between intelligence and the number of children in the family." It seems that when single or non-reproductive siblings of the parents are included the negative correlation disappears.

Genetic Counselling.

A translation of a paper "Le Prognostic genetique en medecine" published in the *Revue Medicale de Liège* and in which various specific cases are considered and a summary of the advice given to parents is appended.

Congenital Malformations attributed to Sleeping Pill (Thalidomide) by LISSY F. JARVIK.

A short summary of the facts of this distressing series of events together with a list of references published to date.

Book Reviews:

Fertility Differences in a Modernizing Country. A Survey of Lebanese Couples by David Yaukey.

Princeton University Press, 1961. Data collected from about 900 women living in certain selected areas.

Evolution above the Species Level by Bernhard Rensch. Columbia University Press, New York, 1960. Described as a basic work on evolutionary theory, with its major thesis presented in copious detail.

Genetics for Medical Students by E. B. Ford. Methuen, 1961. A revision of the author's 1942 work of the same title.

C. W. U.

HUMAN BIOLOGY

September, 1962. Vol. 34, No. 3

Taste Sensitivity to Phenylthiourea among Brazilian Negroes by P. H. SALDANHA.

The frequency of non-tasters in 123 Negroes was 13 per cent. The white admixture in several Negro populations is estimated to be about 50 per cent; the average gene flow during twelve generations of contact, from white to Negro populations, is calculated to be about 0.060 per generation.

Age at Menarche in Nigerian Schoolgirls. With a Note on their Heights and weights from Age Twelve to Nineteen by J. M. TANNER and B. O'KEEFE.

The mean in three residential secondary schools (346 girls, all of high economic status) was 14.1 years.

The Accuracy of Recalled Age of Menarche by N. LIVSON and D. MCNEILL.

Severe errors of report, not recall, found among forty-three women, suggest the need for improved methods of establishing age at menarche.

December, 1962. Vol. 34, No. 4

A Factor Analysis of the Facial Skeleton by C. A. LANDAUER. **Somatotype and Adolescence in Boys** by W. H. BARTON and E. E. HUNT.

Early ratings of somatotype do not provide a sound basis for the timing of events during adolescence and are poorly related to physique "at the subadult level". An account is given of the patterns of changes during adolescence characteristic of extreme endomorphs, mesomorphs and ectomorphs.

Kuroshima: the Impact of Religion on an Island's Genetic Heritage by W. J. SCHULL, T. YANASE and H. NEMOTO.

On this island Buddhists differ from Catholics in reproductive performance, frequency of visual handicap and colour blindness and ABO frequencies, but not in mean height or weight.

S. A. B.

POPULATION STUDIES

November 1962. Vol. 16, No. 2.

Reasons for the Decline of Mortality in England and Wales during the Nineteenth Century by THOMAS MCKEOWN and R. G. RECORD.

In the second half of the century, the fall in the death rate was attributable almost entirely to reductions in mortality from specific groups of infectious diseases. It is possible to assess the underlying causes, and the principal of these was a rising standard of living, bringing with it an improved diet. The hygienic changes brought about by sanitary reform made an important contribution, and there was also a favourable trend in the relationship between infectious agent and human host. In the first half of the century, mortality almost certainly declined too, but its fall is unlikely to have been attributable to these subsidiary causes. The authors therefore consider that a rising standard of living helped most of all to bring down the death rate during 1800-50.

Immigrant Marriage Patterns in Australia by C. PRICE and J. ZUBRZYCKI.

An article by these authors on a similar subject appeared in the July 1962 issue of the same Journal. In the present instance they apply the new methods of measurement previously discussed to Australia in the period following the Second World War. They find that British men and women and Dutch, Maltese and Eastern European men have intermarried well but that in general persons from Mediterranean areas have retained their "ethnic-group solidarity." Moreover, the immigration of whole families has continued, which leaves no opportunity for intermarriage until the next generation.

The Objectives of Government Policies on Fertility Control in Eastern Europe by JAMES W. BRACKETT and EARL E. HUYCK.

Some East European demographers now admit that overpopulation may exist under communism, though only in special circumstances and (of course) different in character from overpopulation under capitalism. They now seek to determine the best population policy without supposing that the higher fertility is the better. Surveys of family planning have been conducted and studies made of the

effectiveness of contraceptives. The birth rate has fallen very markedly during the last ten years in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia, although not so far as to eliminate population growth altogether. Only in Albania and East Germany is there no sign of such changes.

Population Development and Population Policy in Czechoslovakia by VLADIMIR SRB.

This article, written by the Chief of the Demographic Section of the Central Office of State Control and Statistics in Czechoslovakia, gives some details of changes in population, and in the outlook upon it, in a period of transition such as is described in the preceding article, and in perhaps the most economically developed communist country. The net reproduction rate had actually fallen below unity in the Czech regions by 1960, in spite of family allowances the rate of which increases with each additional child. A high proportion of mothers work, and efforts are being made to harmonize "the interests of society and family."

Improvement of Contraception during the Course of Marriage by ROBERT G. POTTER, JR., PHILIP C. SAGI and CHARLES F. WESTOFF.

The authors develop a technique for estimating how pregnancy risks vary among married couples from time to time. They then use this in connection with the data obtained from the survey of Family Growth in Metropolitan America and show that contraceptive effectiveness improves considerably as the length of a marriage increases. This is especially so both before and after the second birth, mainly owing to a more regular practice of contraception.

Occupational Mortality Indices by S. J. KILPATRICK.

A study of the comparative reliability of various mortality indices and their relevance in social class comparisons.

On the Theoretical and Practical Considerations Underlying the Direct and Indirect Standardisation of Death Rates by HUGH H. WOLFENDEN.

A further contribution on the same subject.

The issue concludes with a number of interesting book reviews.

P. R. C.

From the Press Cuttings

“TWO HUNDRED MILLION AMERICANS IN 1967

REVIEWING THE LATEST calculations of the Census Bureau, the Monthly Letter of the First National City Bank notes that the United States population, 180 million in 1960, will pass the 200 million mark in 1967. By 1980 it will be over 250 million. The current $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum growth rate is expected to quicken to 1.6 per cent in the 1970s. Thus, it is probable that by the end of the century the United States population will be double the 1960 figure. . . .

The post-war baby boom is . . . now beginning to affect the world of adults. The half-million increase in unemployment in November has been attributed to a rise in the number of adolescents newly arriving on the labour market. So is the record sale of cars in the fourth quarter, with the prices of used models being pushed up by teenage demand. Colleges face a 50 per cent rise in enrolments in the next six years; can the teachers who will be required be found?

In another year or two, the impact on the housing market will be significant. Half the girls in the United States marry before they are $21\frac{1}{2}$ years old; males do so on average $2\frac{1}{2}$ years older.

Yet the largest problem is jobs. By 1970 the total United States labour force is estimated at 85.7 million, over $12\frac{1}{2}$ million more than in 1960, and half this rise is expected to come in the 14-24 age group. These will be the least skilled and even now have difficulty in finding employment. In the 14-19 age group the unemployment rate in November was 14 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent for the total labour force.

The writer of the article says that the task of assimilating these young people ‘will constitute a real challenge.’ But it is far from clear how the United States is proposing to meet it. He mentions the need ‘for educational institutions to lay a solid foundation of knowledge, for parents to teach habits of industry, and for government to avoid minimum wage standards that will deny untrained beginners the opportunity for that important first job.’ All this does not seem to be much help to us in looking for solutions to our own problems. Yet the final requirement cited sounds even stranger to our ears, though

paraphrased it may well hold a clue for us. This is: ‘it will be essential, through tax reforms, to improve the inducements to work and gain more recruits into the insufficient army of employers.’”

—*Statist*, January 18th, 1963.

“DREAM OF 100m. FRENCH POPULATION

ONE OF THE most remarkable of General de Gaulle’s recent utterances and perhaps least remarked abroad was when in his New Year speech he extended a hearty welcome to all the babies to be born in France this year, expressing his belief that ‘modern France could well number 100 million inhabitants’. . . . The 1962 census figures, showing a population of more than 46,500,000, was further swollen to more than 47 million by the arrival of 700,000 Algerian Europeans. . . .

At the 1954 census the population was 42,750,000, which means that the increase of nearly 5 million in eight years was not much less than the total growth over the previous century, for the population in the 1861 census was given as some 37,250,000. But . . . even if the population continues to grow at the current rate, by the twenty-first century the total would still be not much above 70 million. . . .

A survey on marriage and divorce . . . shows that while the number of marriages has varied only slightly over the past century the number of divorces has more than doubled. . . .

Divorce has become more frequent since women have taken to full or part time work (and so far only a small proportion has) to the extent that in one sample of 100 divorcées, sixty-eight had jobs during their marriage.

The influence of the Church is seen to be declining, though in deeply religious areas such as Brittany there are still only two divorces for every separation (admitted by the Church) whereas in Paris the figure is on average twenty divorces for every separation.

Obviously many other social and economic factors are conducive to divorce as well as inhibiting the birth rate. But there remains a firm conviction in France that the only hope of getting anywhere near the general’s target is to

check divorce, and to do that the woman's place must again be defined as in the home."

—*The Times*, January 23rd, 1963.

"EYE DISEASE ON TRISTAN

WORRIED ABOUT THE hereditary eye disease from which the Tristan da Cunha Islanders suffer, Mr. D. P. Choyce, a Westcliff-on-Sea ophthalmic surgeon, has written to the *British Medical Journal* deploring the fact that the refugees are being encouraged to return to their island.

Mr. Choyce is consulting ophthalmic surgeon to Southend General Hospital, Essex. Known as retinitis pigmentosa, the disease, which takes the form of a chronic progressive inflammation of the retina is described by Mr. Choyce as a "dreadful affliction."

It has been estimated, he says, that there are at least twenty-five carriers—probably more—among the unaffected population, and that the incidence of the disease would be much heavier in the next generation, and heavier still in the next but one.

"It seems to me an act of monstrous cruelty to encourage these islanders to continue to breed solely among themselves, not so much for the present generation but for the unborn descendants, doomed to early and untreatable blindness."

—*The Times*, January 12th, 1963.

"MALE STERILIZATION. A STRIKING CHANGE SINCE MACLEAN'S FIRST REPORT

FIFTEEN MONTHS AGO Maclean's reported on vasectomy . . . at that time the Kitchener Parents' Information Bureau, which arranges vasectomies all over Canada, had scheduled seventy-one operations in 1961 and expected to increase this figure to about 200 in 1962. But in the year since, 700 men either arranged for vasectomies or placed their names on the bureau's growing waiting list.

What happened? Arnold Bruner, the author of the vasectomy article . . . says his report brought vasectomy out into the open. Before the report appeared, doctors who would talk about it said it was illegal except when medically necessary. Bruner's article pointed out that no one could find the law that vasectomy was

against. Doctors expect that someone will eventually challenge the legality of vasectomy; but until that happens, anyone who wants the operation can have it done fairly easily.

There are now five doctors in British Columbia, two in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan and three in Ontario who do vasectomies. Since the Maclean's article, the Kitchener Bureau has received 1,000 requests for information about vasectomies. . . .

A. R. Kaufman, the Kitchener businessman who almost single-handedly supports the non-profit information bureau, says, "The upsurge in requests for vasectomies proves that there is a real need for this operation. Parents who have tried everything else to control their families are anxious to have it done once they know all the facts. What we need now are more doctors to co-operate."

Kaufman's chances of getting more co-operative doctors are slim. Although the operation itself may be legal, the Canadian Medical Protective Association has warned doctors that a patient could conceivably sue them on the grounds that the doctor was wrong to perform the operation—even though the patient asked for it. No one has yet launched such a suit, though, and Kaufman contends that no one ever will. But most doctors appear unwilling to take the risk."

—*Maclean's Reports* (Canada), December 15th, 1962.

"JAPAN'S EUGENIC 'MIRACLE'

MUCH HAS BEEN heard about Japan's economic 'miracle.' Less is known about her equally amazing achievement in population control. . . .

Japan had a birth rate of 34 per 1,000 in the early 'thirties . . . and reached this peak again in the immediate post-war years. . . .

Last year Japan's birth rate dropped spectacularly to 16.8 per 1,000, the lowest ever recorded.

This has been achieved by mass education, supported by the Government and private industry, by cheap contraceptives, and, to a great extent, by abortion. But sociologists agree that the desire for smaller families is probably the dominating factor.

As a further step, in 1951 the Government established 800 centres to provide advice and issue free contraceptives to the poor. Women's

magazines took up the campaign with clinical thoroughness, and more than 100 of Japan's largest industrial concerns now subsidize family-planning programmes.

Despite all such education, a high abortion rate continues. By 1954, more than 1 million abortions were being registered each year, and it is estimated that another 1 million operations had been carried out but were concealed by doctors, as unjustifiable even under the liberal provisions of the law, or to avoid income tax. Even now nearly 2 million abortions are procured in Japan each year, a figure some 400,000 higher than the annual birth rate.

Certainly abortions are cheap; an operation in hospital need cost only £1 in the case of a poor person. Foreign women are now coming to Japan in increasing numbers to take advantage of the law; they pay considerably more.

Japan's population is now approaching 95 million, and continues to grow, in spite of all the moves. But, while it increased by more than 12 million in the first five years after the war, it is now estimated that it will take nearly ten years before the 100 million mark is passed."

—*Daily Telegraph*, November 20th, 1962.

"PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIER TO BIRTH CONTROL APPROVAL

A PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIER prevented people from a more sane approach to birth control. Dr. Nathan Keyfitz of Montreal University said at the United Nations world science conference, in Geneva. Considerable sums could well be spent in persuading people to adopt some form of birth control.

Dr. Keyfitz claimed that paying men to be sterilized, or couples to control reproduction, was a more productive investment than steel mills.

He said that European population was expected to double in the next eighty years. But

in the same period America and Russian populations are expected to treble at least. The Asian population is expected to rise from 2,000 million to 9,000 million.

He pointed out that this apparently disproportionate rise was merely putting things back to where they were in 1800. In that year the population ratio of Asia to Europe and North America, was three. It then dropped, when Europe and North America were expanding so rapidly, to 1·7. By 2000 the proportion will have risen to 3·1.

Rapid population growths, said Mr. Philip Hauser, of Chicago University, served as a major obstacle to economic development in the less developed areas of the world.

If only the average rate of population increase in the world could be cut from the present 1·8 per cent a year to, say, 0·5 per cent, then the task of finding food and products for all the additional people born every year would be diminished by some 80 per cent.

Sir William Slater, leader of the British delegation, said that Russia had everything to gain from the population explosion in the undeveloped areas. It was certain to lead to greater economic hardships, and Communism thrived with such nourishment."

—*Daily Telegraph*, February 8th, 1963.

A FAMILY PLANNING SLOGAN

"ATTEMPTING TO SLOW down the explosive population growth of the nation, India's government has coined a slogan as part of its family planning programme: 'Don't postpone the first, don't hurry up the second, and don't go in for the third.' 'Contrary to popular belief,' says a government report 'mothers-in-law in India have been found to be great supporters of family planning.'"

—*Family Life*, December 1962.

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